Mature's Great Boon in the Malarial Be-

In a company of prominent physicians each was asked to write the six remedies that he would take aboard ship for a voyage round the world, if his life were to depend on the number who should return alive. The first entry was "opium"-unanimously indorsed. At the second entry the vote was a tie between "mercury" and "quinine;" and now that bichloride of mercury has been found to be the most efficient of microbe-killers, probably that would have second place unanimously, and the third would be unhesitatingly given to the various extracts of the bark of the several varieties of the cinchona, of which the most familiar is quinine, a name derived from that used by the Peruvian Indians. who call the trees kina. The generic name was given in memory of the countess of Cinchon, who was the wife of the Spanish viceroy. She had been cured of a fever by it in 1638. The jesuits-missionaries in Peru-were said to see its merits, and carried the wonderful bark to Rome, distributing it where needed; thus it gained the name of jesuits' bark, and, coming from a non-professional source, was coldly received by the generality of "regular" physicians, though here and there an empiric used it with great benefit to his patients; and its name excited so much prejudice in Protestant minds that many of them refused to avail themselves of it. But Sir Robert Talbor gained fame and fortune in France by using it for intermittents, and in 1679 Louis XIV. purchased the secret of him and made it a free gift to his people. Soon after Morton and Sydenham-the most eminent physicians of the day in England-used it with success. When it became an important item of Peruvian export, the country tried to conceal the fact that the tree was also growing in New Grenada. The old-fashioned method of admin-

istration was by macerating the"quills" of bark in wine, and the great tonic in the early part of this century was "bark and wine," and as in these latter days it has been demonstrated to be directly fatal to the bacillus malariae, we can easily understand what a boon it was to the "settlers" in the undrained and "fever-and-ague" regions of this country when new. At last, by the advance of chemical skill, the secret of extracting its alkaloids was found, and of these no less than 13 are known and used, and some of them produce a valuable medicine, at a less cost than quinine itself.

So great was the demand for it, and so wasteful the method of gathering it, that it was easy to see that the original sources of supply would be exhausted, and attempts were made to transplant the trees to regions where similar climatic and topographical conditions gave promise of success. Some 1854 the Dutch government undertook to raise the trees in the Island of Java, and now they have most prosperous plantations; but the most extensive of what may be called intelligently conducted plantations are to be found on the slopes of the Himalavas and in British Burmah. In South Africa the bark is obtained by first stripping the trunk, then felling the tree; but under English botanists in India a way is found of practically stripping the trunk and then surrounding it with moss, causing fresh bark to be produced. The botanists have even found a way of making the bark fuller of the desirable alkaloids. We rejoice that such a precious boon to malaria-afflicted mankind has been brought under the sway of intelligent men; but we do not forget that it came from South America.

It was the want of quinine that has sent mourning into many French homes; and the letters giving the story of malarial swamps and fever-stricken soldiers in Madagascar is most grewsome reading, and it is said that the Spanish general in Cuba cries out for hundreds of pounds of quinine, rather than more shot and shell. In one sense Germany may be said to be the modern medicine purveyor of the world. It was her chemists and doctors in the last century who demonstrated the value of the minerals, mercury, arsenic, antimony and sulphur; and now they have planned a systematic attack on the vegetable kingdom. The Berlin Pharmaceutical socitey has established a central office for extending the world's knowledge of poisonous and healing plants, and they expect to receive reports from all parts of the world on "the botanic, chemic, and pharmacological discoveries in plants of a healing or poisonous nature."-N. Y. Independent.

TWO CURIOUS COINCIDENCES.

They Are Vouched for as Truthful by

"Speaking of curious coincidences of our everyday life, two little things happened a short time ago that are, perhaps, worthy of repeating," said an insurance man to another. "My wife has long wished for an olive fork. We had used a table fork and had then substituted a pair of candy tongs, but neither proved to be the right thing A few evenings before Christmas my wife asked me to buy an olive fork, but I wasn't overburdened with money at the time, and so, much against my will. I was obliged to ask her to wait a little. As I was about to step into the office building the next morning I saw directly in front of me a small | the grunts to right and left of him. jeweler's box, and inside of it there lay the identical fork my wife wanted! I sent a note to the jeweler, telling him the owner could have it by calling at my house. No one ever came, and at present it is in active service on my

dining-room table. "Some time before this a young girl, who had become engaged to a young chum of mine, wanted a small chased gold ring in lieu of a solitaire diamond. In our quest, we entered a shop and in one of the cases we saw a pretty ring. When we looked at it we noticed in the inside some engraved initials, d to be those of my chum and his affianced. The salesman said that the ring had been ordered several months previous, but had never been called for. My friend never told the incident to his betrothed until after their marriage. Curious instances of coincidences, were they not?"-N. Y. Trib-

--Providence, R. I., has 155,000 population and 161/2 square miles. The city is worth \$167,264,200 and owes \$12,-

HOUSEHOLD BREVITIES.

-French Fry.-Pare small potatoes end cut into strips as thick as the fore finger. Drop into boiling lard (using a basket) and fry until brown and tender. Sprinkle with salt and serve immediately.-Good Housekeeping.

-A Delicate Pudding. - Cream pound of butter and sugar, add eight well-beaten eggs, flavor the mixture with nutmeg. Line a pudding dish with thin puff paste, pour in the pudding, and set in a very hot oven for ter. minutes. Serve without sauce. -Boston Budget.

-Do not allow dust and other impurities to remain upon the foliage of house plants, to choke them. Almost all plants require to be washed at least once in two weeks. Clean foliage looks brighter, as well as being healthier. Never use water colder than the tem perature of the room.

-Dr. M. Hammond gives it as his experience that, in convulsions of children, to turn them upon the left side will cut short like magic the convulsion. One case was remarkable: the child had been in convulsions continuously, more or less severe, for 24 hours. I made this change, and the relief was immediate. Epileptics treated in the same way are always as promptly relieved.

-Escalloped Potatoes.-Butter an earthen baking dish. Line with a layer of sliced raw potatoes. Dredge slightly with flour, and sprinkle salt and pepper, bits of butter and a few slices of onion over it. Continue the layers until the dish is nearly full. Pour sweet milk over this, covering it one inch. Bake one and one-quarter hours. -Good Housekeeping.

-Cold Slaw.-Chop half a head of a small cabbage fine. Beat two eggs, mix with a tablespoonful of melted putter, a teaspoonful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of mustard, a salt-spoonful of salt, four tablespoonfuls of vinegar, two of hot water and the juice of half a lemon. Mix over the fire unti! thick, pour over the cabbage, mix weil, and set on ice until ready to serve .-Ladies' Companion.

-To clean white veils, make a solution of white Castile soap and let the veil soak in it 15 minutes. Then press it between the hand in warm water and soap until clean. Rinse in clear water, then pour boiling water on a teaspoonful of starch, soak the veil in it for a few minutes, and then clap it between the hands until nearly dry. Spread a towel over a pillow and pirthe lace in each point smoothly over it and let it remain until perfectly dry.

DURABILITY OF THE CYPRESS.

Instances Known in Which It Has Lasted for More Than One Thousand Years. The cypress is a notoriously slowgrowing tree, and its wood is just as notoriously durable. It is capable of not only resisting the action of the of these early attempts failed; but in | weather in a manner totally different to all other woods, but is wholly uninfluenced by immersion in water over a long period of years. It has many curious chemical properties, which hold its fibers and other constituents together so indissolubly that the ordinary changes which break down the tissues of ordinary woods are in cypress wholly resisted.

Instances are known where the wood of the cypress has endured for more than 1,000 years, leaving it still in a solid condition, subject only to the attrition of the elements, such as the gradual wearing away one sees in exposed rocks. In the lower valley of the Mississippi a species of cypress is extremely abundant. And in New Orleans lately, while some men were excavating a trench, a cypress stockade was found which was erected in 1730 by the French as a protection against the Indians. Some of the pieces measured 21 inches in width, with a thickness of about 12 inches, and, though it had been buried for so many years, it was in perfect condition when exhumed, even the tool marks being still

By a series of experiments extending over many years, it has been found that the cypress wood endures the varying conditions of greehouses better than PRY other wood. Greenhouses exposed to all the vicissitudes of heat, moisture, and changes of temperature, show the cypress timber used in their construction to be practically unchanged after more than 50 years of use; and, being sufficiently tough for the purpose, it is probable it will come more generally into use for building where a wood of great resisting power is required. Many old doors made by the early Spaniards in America are still as serviceable as ever, although exposed to a most trying climate.-Pittsburgh Dis-

The Grunt of the Pig. The continual grunting of the pig is of interest as revealing something of the conditions of life of his wild ances tors. A herd of swine scattered in the long grass or among the brackens of a European forest would soon lose sight of one another. But the grunts of each would still advertise his presence to his neighbors, and so the individual menbers of the herd would not lose touch with the main body. Then there are grunts and grunts. If one of my read. ers will imitate the ingenious Mr Garner and take a phonograph to the nearest pigsty he might get material to make up a book on the language and grammar of the hog. However thick the jungle, the wild pig could, by taking note of the pitch and emphasis of tell pretty much what his hidden colleagues were thinking about.-North

American Review.

Making Ice in the Tropics. A Yankee farmer in Brazil, who longed for the cooling liquids of his native land and was unable to obtain them in that tropical country, has utilized a kite for the purpose of obtaining ice. He fills a tin can with water and sends it to the height of three miler, hauled in and the cake of ice is secured. um for," says Mr. Heyes. The inventor is so pleased with his toy that he now proposes to send up a kite 150 feet long by a steel wire cable. Under the kite will be suspended a pulley, over which runs an endless chain bearing cans attached to hooks. The cans will be filled with water and the speed of the belt upon which they run will be regulated so that the topmost cans will be converted into ice sufficiently hard to stand the downward journey. This is certainly the most original ice machine of which we have ever heard .-South American Journal.

THE FARMING WORLD.

RELIABLE ROOT CUTTER. How One Can Be Made at Home at Very

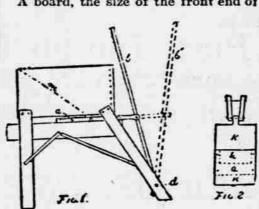
Small Expense, I have noticed several inquiries about feeding potatoes to stock and the best way to prepare them. As money is as scarce as potatoes are plenty, I presume a good many farmers will be glad to know how they may have a first-class

root cutter at a small cost. Fig. 1 shows the complete machine. nasterial at hand. I made the legs of 2x4 stuff; and the hopper from a shoe box, by cutting out 7 inches of the bot- land it was, until quite recently, the fatom at the front end, and putting a vorite variety. The introduction of board, m, Fig. 1, in the other end of the

The knife can be made of an old handsaw, or something similar. It should be about 10 inches long and from 2 to 7 inches wide. If less than seven inches, the back part of slide may be made level with the upper surface of the knife, by a board. The knife, a, is fastened to k. This is a board 15 inches long and same width as knife. A hole, h, Fig. 2, 4 inches wide is cut in the slide under the knife, the edge being even with the

edge of knife, Fig. 2. The knife is raised from the slide about one-quarter inch by pieces of lath and fastened with screws. The slide is worked by the lever, b, fastened to slide, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, by two stout pieces of 1x1 stuff about 6 inches long, bolted loosely to the lever and slide. The tongue on the slide, through which the bolt passes, should be 3 or 4 inches long, to give sufficient strength to the joint. The lever is 4 feet long and made from the handle of a broken stable fork. The lower end is inserted

into roller, d, Fig. 1. A board, the size of the front end of



hopper, is placed inside the front, and extends down to the slide. This board should be fixed so that it can be rethe knife. The knife comes against this at every stroke, and is cleaned off so it will not freeze if used in a cold place. The slide is put in place from the front, it wholly .- American Agriculturist. before the "stubbing board" is placed in position .- S. D. Peck, in Ohio

HOMEMADE ROOT CUTTER.

OATS AND ANTHRAX.

Farmer.

Interesting Decision Recently Rendered

by an English Court. has been decided in one of the Eng- butter, we protect our cows from lish courts. The plaintiffs sued to re- storms, and feed them what we think cover the price of certain oats. The defendant denied liability on the Hence we must have for our poultry a ground that the oats had contained the warm poultry-house where there will germs of anthrax, which had caused be plenty of sunshine and protected the disease to break out in his stables | through the day as well as night from and led to the loss of 50 horses. Some the storms. of these were covered by insurance, but he counter-claimed in respect to them. An expert veterinary surgeon have been fed to horses without being there is no feed so cheap as wheat. screened. He thought it possible that winnowing the oats would have got found that the goods were unmer- of the heads. chantable by reason of latent germs of anthrax in them when they were first delivered to the defendant; that the defendant had not been guilty of negligence in not having cleaned them, but that he had been so guilty by reason of not taking the order of a second supply of the oats off the file. Judgment was given for the plaintiff for \$110, the value of the second lot of oats a chicken might get a grain. Well, 1 supplied, and for the defendant for \$1,400, the value of 11 horses which died in consequence of the first de-

How to Dispose of Dead Animals. If you have any dead animals, say, for | County Farmer. instance, the body of a horse, do not suffer it to pollute the atmosphere by drawing it away to the woods, or any other out of the way place, but remove it a short distance only from your premises, and put down four or five loads of muck or sods, place the carcass thereon, sprinkle it over with quick-lime, and cover over immediately with sods or mould, sufficient to make, with what had been previously added, 20 good wagon loads, and you will have within 12 months a pile of manure worth considerable for any corn you choose to put it upon. Use a proportionate quantity of mould for smaller animals, but never less than 20 good wagon loads for a horse; and, if any dogs manifest too great a regard for the inclosed carcass. shoot them on the spot.-Farmers

To Destroy Lice on Horses. Last winter it was noted that a number of horses were troubled with vermin - in plain English, lice. They neight be fed twice as much as ordinary horses, and yet they remained poor and wretched looking. Mr. D. W. Hayes, a well-known trainer of western New York, gives the following recipe for of kerosene to two gallons of water. ployment for the gizzard. Wash the horses with this twice, with an interval of two or three days bewhere it is promptly frozen. After tween applications, 'and any lice you a sufficient interval the kite is rapidly find after that I will give you a premi-

Charcoal is one of the most essential articles of food to successful poultry farming. The best way to secure this is to place an ear of corn in the fire until ft is entirely charred and then shell off to your fowls. You see an eagerness developed and a healthy con-dition brought about. All pale combs will become bright red, and the busy song which precedes laying will be beard, and the average yield of eggs greatly increased.

THE BLACK TURKEY.

All of our turkeys are descendants of the wild bird. The wild turkey in pluraage is almost identical with our bronze variety. It is, therefore, quite probable that the black turkey was produced from the domesticated wild, either by continuously selecting the blackest specimens, those showing the least tendency toward bands, or that tarough melanism a black specimen or specimens sprouted from the common The frame may be made of any rough | kind, and became the foundation of this variety. The black is a long established variety. In certain parts of Eng-



"PURE BLOODED" BLACK TURKEYS.

the bronze turkey in England has done considerable in recent years to depose it of its quondam supremacy. The black is a handsome variety. All black fowls are handsome, American prejudices to the contrary notwithstanding. Black plumage means black beak and legs. or approximately so, with white skin. Black is the most lustrous plumage we have. In the sunlight the greens and purples are extremely beautiful. But black in this country, owing to unreasonable prejudice, is not a popular color. Only one black variety of fowls is widely popular-the Langshan. The Minorca narrowly escaped being popular. But black ought to be popular, for its wearers are usually hardy and always beautiful. So, with this prejudice in view, we need not wonder that black turkeys are comparatively few in number. The black turkey should be black throughout. The American standard makes "feathers other than black" a disqualification. But, despite this rigidity, the variety often "harks back" to its banded ancestors, and bands will show on wing feathers and tail. These bands do not hurt the flavor of the flesh, although they may prevent the bird from winning a prize. If the breeder of black turkeys will fatten all that show these bands -marks of heredity-and use only the moved when it is necessary to sharpen | solid colored specimens for breeders, this tendency will be reduced, though it is impossible to predict how many generations it will take to obliterate

POULTRY METHODS.

Fowls Need as Good Care as Any Other Kind of Stock.

To make poultry a success, they should receive good care and management, the same as any other stock, A case of much interest to farmers | When we want milk, lots of it, and good will produce rich milk and good butter,

The best feed I ever found to make hens lay was wheat, not threshed, but the others. Several corn dealers who cut and fed to them straw-head and had bought some of the oats in ques- all. After they have picked the wheat tion from the plaintiffs, mixed and un- from the heads, one has the straw for mixed, and sold them again said they bedding. It would pay any farmer or had received no complaints concerning poultryman to have wheat cut and saved, straw and all; have it loose or said the oats had a considerable quan- in sheaves, and feed what they need. tity of dirt in them, and should not When wheat is only 50 cents per bushel

Through the winter, if the ground is covered with snow, they must be prorid of the bacılli, as it was possible, if | vided with oyster shells or ground bone there were any spores, they were all to make shell. Feeding wheat heads on the surface. He thought there was beats throwing grain among litter to room to doubt that the oats in question rake them scratch for exercise, for caused the horses to die. The jury they will scratch to get the wheat out

Milk is one of the greatest egg producers known. The great trouble with many farmers is that they think the poultry can get through the entire year without feeding. Not long ago I hauled a load of corn to a man whose wife kept a lot of chickens. When unloading it every time an ear of corn would fall on the ground he would pick it up for fear thought that was tough on the poultry. Poultry requires feed the same as any other stock, and when eggs are 20 cents per dozen it will pay to give more attention to them.—E. Wing, in Orange

AMONG THE POULTRY.

The nonsetters are the best egg pro-

Geese are chiefly valuable for their

Do not discard a variety as useless after one trial. It is poor economy to stint the feed

of growing chickens. Fresh earth in the poultry quarters for scratching and dusting is indis-

enough to keep the chickens with a good appetite. Eleven eggs are enough to put under a hen, at least until warm, settled

The food must always be varied

weather sets in. Feather-eating is largely caused by Idleness. A scratching hen has no time for mischief. Tobacco sprinkled in the bottom or | FLOUR-High Grade

tobacco stems spread in the nests will drive away vermin. Overfeeding is expensive. It not only cest more for the feed, but the hens get

too fat and lay no eggs. Too much soft or cooked feed is not getting rid of the pests: Half a pint good for fowls. They need some em-

> with plenty of range, are essential to the health and thrift of fowls. Let the breeding fowls be as large, active and stylish as possible, and select hens that lay the largest eggs.

Fresh air, clean water, varied food,

always in prime condition, and little extra feed will soon fit it for the market. When the young chickens seem

droopy examine them closely for lice, especially around the throat and under the wings. As a general rule fowls of two years

old make the best breeders. They should not be sold until others can take their places.—St. Louis Republic.

There is an intense rivalry between A Long-Established Variety, and Very the watermelon and tomato growers Popular in Europe. as to who can produce the earliest. Salzer's Earliest Watermelou ripened in 1895 in 52 days. That record is to be beaten, and Salzer pays \$100 to the winner! Then on tomatoes the record on "50 days the Earliest Tomato" in 1895

was 68 days. That's to be beaten, and \$50 paid. Salzer challenges the world to produce earlier melons, tomatoes, cabbages, radishes, peas or sweet corn than he offers. Get his mammoth catalogue. There is money in it. IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it with 12c. stamps to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free their great catalogue and a package of the yellow rind watermelon sen-

THE FIGHT IS ON

Ler dogs delight to bark and bite;
To do so is their fate,
They can't be turned; they never learned,

hey can't be turned.
You see, to arbitrate.
—Washington Star. STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, | ss.

LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one HUNDRED DOLERANCE OF COLUMN AND COLUMN. LARS for each and every case of Catarrh
that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S
CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1856.

A. W. GLEASON.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and
acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials,
free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Give me back my silver heart."
"I can't," the clever damsel cried,
"My new beau's picture is inside."
—Chicago Record.

Man Was Made to Mourn Perhaps, but rheumatism need not add to the calamities to which we are more or less the calamities to which we are more or less subject, when there is such an efficient means of counteracting the dire complaint as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. When the liver, bowels or stomach are out of order, or the kidneys or nerves troublesome, the Bitters is also an efficient remedy. It prevents and remedies all malarial disorders.

SNOBBERLY-"What do you think I found last year when I was at Long Branch?"
Knickerbocker—"I've no idea. Was it a
pocketbook?" Snobberly—"No, I found
that everything was very dear."—Texas

The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis

Will on March 3rd sell one way homeseekers' tickets to all points in the Southeast, including Florida, at the lowest rate ever known. On March 10th round trip tickets to many points in the South, including Georgia, can be purchased at one fare plus \$2.00; good for 30 days. For maps, folders and all information write to or see Briard F. Hill, N. P. A., \$28 Marquette Bld'g, Chicago; R. C. Cowardin, W. P. A., 405 Ry Exc. Bld'g, St. Louis, or W. L. Danley, G. P. & T. A., Nashville, Tenn.

THE child taught to believe any occur rence a good or evil omen, or any day of the week lucky, hath a wide inroad made upon the soundness of his understanding.— Watts.

Best of All

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly Neneficial manner, when the Spring time comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the large size \$1. Buy the genuine. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only, and for sale by all druggists.

A NORTHERN exchange asks: "Why do most authors wear their hair long?" "Be-cause barbers cut for cash."—Atlanta Con-

EXPLOSIONS of Coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

By nature's laws, immutable and just, enjoyment stops when indolence begins.—Pollok.

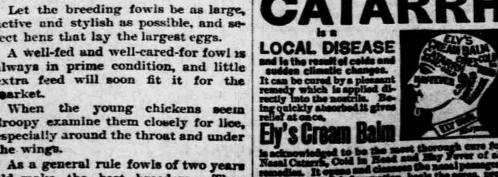
BEECHAM'S PILLS for constipation 10c and 25c. Get the book (free) at your druggist's and go by it. Annual sales 6,000,000 boxes.

Any feeling that takes a man away from his home is a traitor to the household.—H. W. Beecher. I CAN recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. Townsend, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, '94.

Or all vain things excuses are the vainest

THE MARKETS. New York, February 28, 1894

ATTLE-Native Steers	4 00	Gt.3	4 55	
OTTON-Middling		0	73	
LOUR-Winter Wheat	3 50	0	4 00	
HEAT-No. 2 Red		0	78%	•
ORN-No. 2		0	37	
ATS-No. 2		0	26%	
ORK-New Mess	10 25	4	10 75	
ST. LOUIS.				
OTTON-Middling	7	400	75	4
EEVES-Fancy Steers	4 0)	0	4 70	
Medium	3 15	(a)	4 25	
OGS Fair to Select	36.	6	3 925	۵
HEEP-Fair to Choice	2 25	60	3 4)	•
LOUR-Patents	8 60	6	3 75	
Fancy to Extra do	2 80	à	3 50	
HEAT-No. 2 Red Winter		10	72	
ORN-No.2 Mixed	27	8	271	
ATS-No. 2		0	195	
YE-No.2		400	353	
OBACCO-Lugs	3 00		8 03	•
Leaf Burley	4 30	103	12 00	
AY-Clear Timothy	9 01	@	11 75	
UTTER-Choice Dairy	13	66	17	
COE Death		á	85	6
GGS-Fresh ORK-Standard Mess (New).	6		10 01	
Onn-Sumuard Mess (New).	9 87		55	
ACON-Clear Rib		0		
ARD-Prime Steam	Ð,	1840	54	
CHICAGO.				- 1
ATTLE-Shipping	3 21		4 15	
OGS-Fair to Choice	3 70	0	4 05	5
HEEP-Fair to Choice	2 50	0	371	
LOUR-Winter Patents	3:0	0	3 10	
Spring Patents	3 10	6	3 40	
VHEAT-No. 2 pring	64	1666	6 4	4
No. 2 Red	18	466	691	4
ORN-No. 2	****	64	:83	
ATS-No. 2		6	203	6
ORK-Mess (new)	9 65		9 75	
KANSAS CITY		1		
ATTLE-Shipping Steers		0	4 20	
IOGS-All Grades	3 25		3 70	
VHEAT-No 2 Red		60	75	
ATS-No. 2		46	17	
ORN-No. 2	23	16 16	2313	,
NEW ORLEAN		4 15		
NEW ORLEAN	3	-330	1	



LOUISVILLE

WHEAT-No. 2 Red

On February 11 and March 10, tickets will be sold from principal cities, towns and villages of the north, to all points on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and a portion of Kentucky, at one single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good to return within thirty days, on payment of \$2 to agent at destination, and will allow stop-over at any points on the south bound trip. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he can not sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or Geo. B. Horner D. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

SHE SAID THE WHONE WORK.—"Deare girl, wilt thou be mine?"
He asked her, and she wilted.
They're married now, but some opine
He wishes he'd been jilted.
—Detroit Free Press.

FOR COUGHS, ASTHMA AND THROAT DIS-ORDERS "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are an effectual remedy. Sold only in boxes.

"In Paris, I understand, the latest fad is for "impressionist" menus." "I presume the idea is that the guests should become accustomed to nightmares before leaving the table." Chiefe Part. the table."-Chicago Post.



Heritage

A Simile in Smoke.

There's all sorts of grades of tobacco plant. The best comes from Havana. There's all sorts of grades of sarsaparilla plant. The best comes from Honduras. If you want cheap tobacco, all right-provided you get value for your money. Cheap tobacco's not as good to smoke - but

it don't cost as much.

If you want cheap sarsaparilla . . . But you don't want it. Of course you don't. You are paying for the best. To pay for the best and get anything but Honduras sarsaparilla is like paying for Havana cigars and getting Pittsburg "Stogies." There's only one sarsaparilla made exclusively from the imported Honduras plant. That's Ayer's. Just keep it in mind that you are paying for Honduras sarsaparilla when you are paying for the best; but you don't get what you pay for unless you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

> Any doubt about it? Send for the "Curebook." It kills doubts but cures doubters.
>
> Address: J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

The coming Artist who knows enough to paint a popular subject.



The largest piece of good tobacco ever sold for in cents The 5 cent piece is nearly as large as you set of other high grades for 10 cents



FLORIDA. The GREAT OPIUM and WHISTY habits curved. Book unto *PLANT * SYSTEM * FINEST HUNTING and FARMS FOR CALL, MARTINE

ante that you my the A